Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Appleby Asserts Nazis Are Wrong

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(SNS)—Denouncing Hitler's theory of racial superiority, Under Secretary of Agriculture Paul H. Appleby told an institute at Howard University Wednesday evening that there is no such thing as a superior race or an inferior race.

The Under Secretary's address highlighted a five-day institute, on "Defense Planning for the Future" sponsored by the National Non-Partison Council on Public Affairs of the Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority under the direction of Miss Norma E. Boyd, chairman.

At the close of the address, Dr. J. M. Nabrit, secretary of Howard, who presided, declared that it was refreshing to find a person occupying such an important policy-making position as the Under Secretary of Agriculture, taking the stand he did.

SPOKE OF EXPERIENCES

Following the national anthem, and piano selection, Mrs. Louise J. McDonald, sorority vice-president, introduced Under Secretary Appleby. Fresh from his second trip to the British Isles in the last ten months, the Under Secretary spoke informally describing some of his experiences in war time England, and relating them to the world picture and to post-war adjustments. In discussing the world picture, he went into the question of race and racial superiority.

"Hitler," he said, "with his ideology, is asserting that one race is superior to all other races. He wants to impose a mass slave condition on the world. We are fighting because we don't believe what Hitler is saying. We haven't been practicing this belief very well, but there is hope that we are going to make our own actions more fully express our conviction that Hitler is completely wrong. There isn't any such thing as a superior race, and there isn't any such thing as an inferior race. I have long been convinced that whatever virtue there is in mankind it is in mankind and not in one family or race."

Continuing the Under Secreatry declared, "There are no races. My geneticist friends say that it is just as inexact to attempt a rigid classification of races among human beings as it is to say that the Duroc-Jersey hog is a race in livestock The differences are in cultural heritage and not in the difference of blood streams.

"Historically, we ought to know that one race can be supreme; philosophically we ought to know that no one race is supreme; we ought to know that diversity enriches."

Turning to democracy, Under Secretary Appleby said, "On the side of the United States and Great Britain, we have not done a very good job of indicating convincingly that we believe that everybody really ought to have a fair deal. But, certainly, we have done, and are doing a whole lot better than Germany. You can't have an expanding franchise, and can't really have a democracy without moving constantly, though slowly, in the direction of mass betterment."

In discussing the war and the part the British, the Russians and Chinese are playing, he said that it is important that we win so that we can do some things which will make the world a better place in which to live. He said finding new markets and trying to raise the standard of living for the rest of the world will be important post-war problems.

Concluding, the Under Secretary declared, "We must find some new factors of expansion; the place where we will find them is in filling the infinitely unfilled needs of the masses of men and women in the world around us."

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

SCIENTISTS DENY RACE SUPERIORITY

Ethnological Society Holds the Assumption Contrary to Scientific Teaching

PROTEST ON THEORY VOTED

Rule of Dutch in Indonesia Is Described as One of Best Among Colonial Powers

NOV. 15 1942

The American Ethnological Society, holding its centenary meeting here yesterday, attacked the assumption of racial superiority by any group as false and contrary to scientific teaching.

A hundred scientists from leading universities, meeting at the American Museum of Natural History, adopted a resolution protesting the "distortion of anthropology" which assumes one group of people to be superior and another inferior. They contended that it was "impossible" to accept the view that civilization depended upon the enslavement of one race by another.

"Be It Resolved: That the American Ethnological Society, for 100 years dedicated to the study of peoples not belonging to Western civilization, express upon the occasion of its centenary celebration its profound conviction that racial persecution and discrimination cannot be scientifically justified.

"We protest the distortion of anthropology which falsely assigns inborn superiority to some one 'race' and assigns others to inborn inferiority. Ethnological studies rouse enthusiasm for the inventions and social life of many peoples of all races and make it impossible to assent to the dogma that civilization depends upon the enslavement of one race by another."

Professor Raymond Kennedy of Yale University, discussing the culture of Indonesia, told the meeting that the Netherland administration of its colonies in the Pacific was one of the best among colonial powers. The Dutch, he added, had done their utmost to maintain native law.

They had failed, however, to provide enough moral freedom and education to make the native peoples of the colonies an integral part of Dutch life, he said. Dutch officials now understand this shortcoming in their policy and undoubtedly will correct it in the future, Professor Kennedy asserted.

A. K. Widjojoatmodjo, a Javanese with the Netherlands Information Bureau, said his country would cooperate in every way in its power to help the United Nations gain victory. His native land was eager to cooperate with the United States and her Allies in preparing the postwar world, he added.

Professor Ruth Benedict of Columbia University declared that even after centuries of enslavement a subject people do not become submissive to tyranny. The will to achieve "a more general distribution of opportunity cannot be discounted" even after centuries of peonage, she added.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Race Facts, Not Fictions

From the Des Moines Register. DEC 12 1942

MANY of us have smiled over the assumption of some persons in foreign countries that we all live in multi-roomed mansions and drive 16-cylinder cars because that is what Americans seem to do in the motion pictures we send them.

Yet a good many white Americans have absorbed just as crazy slants about the Negro, said Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, during his recent visit here.

White told of a Wisconsisn woman who asserted she "didn't like Negroes." She assured White that he was an exception, and it then developed that she knew none of the few Negroes in her town. But still she knew she didn't like Negroes because they "are lazy and shiftless." She knew this, she added, because she had seen them in the movies!

DEC 12 1942

A step to eliminate one cause of such attitudes was made during the summer by White and Wendell Willkie, in conference with picture producers in Hollywood.

All the producers, according to White, pledged to portray Negroes in the future not merely as comics but as normal human beings.

Naturally, the screen version of the Negro is not going to revolutionize overnight. But several pictures have already been altered.

58-1942

Negro Labor News

Houston, Texas

CHICAGO UNIVERSITY PROFESSOR BRANDS AS FALSE THEORIES ABOUT RACES AND THEIR BLOOD

It Is Impossible to Tell Human Blood From That of Some of The Higher Monkeys; Science Has Failed To Find Difference.

FEB 7 - 1942

CHICAGO, Ill.—(ANP)—Not only is it impossible to distinguish between the bloods of races but it is difficult, if not impossible, to tell human blood from that of some of the higher monkeys like the orang-utang or chimpanzee, says a new scientific volume, ''The Biology of the Negro,'' written by Dr. Julian H. Lewis, professor of pathology at the University of Chicago, and which will be published this month by the University of Chicago Press.

Blasts Old Beliefs

Not only does the eminent scientist, who is also head of the department of pathology at Provident Hospital, knock the props from under prevailing beliefs concerning blood but also takes a poatshot at Surgeon General Magee of the United States Army whose action forced the Red Cross to at first refuse the blood of Negro donors and recently to insist that it be processed separately.

''People highly placed, like General Magee, if they do not know these facts are guilty of demagogy of the worst sort and therefore are unfit to hold their positions when they prohibit by word or action the transfusion of blood from one race to another,'' Dr. Lewis says. FEB 7 - 1942

Other Fallacies Noted

Other excerpts from the book are:

''The belief that the blood carries the characteristics of an individual is a relic of the ancient idea of 'humor,' 'effluvia' of the age when superstition dicctated human psychology.'' FEB 7 - 1942

Statements like ''blue blood'' and ''he carries in his veins the blood of heroes'' are cliches remaining in our language as remnants of the beliefs of far remote days and have no meaning based on facts.

Science has sought for many years to find detectable and distinguishing differences between the blood of races and individuals. Even with the use of ultra-sensitive tests no one has yet succeeded in demonstrating such differences. It is absolutely impossible with the use of any available technic to identify a specimen of blood as coming from a white man, a Chinese, and Indian, a Negro, a woman, a fat man or an idiot. Blood from any of these classes of people has each and every property that blood from all the others has.

Human Blood Mixed With Animals FEB 7 - 1942

Everyday people who are ill receive into their veins blood (serum) from very lowly animals (rabbits, horses, cattle, sheep) and their senses are not in the least bit offended. Yet there are some people so ignorant as to believe that the blood of a Negro, which is as much like their own blood as two substances can be, will in some mysterious way affect them deleteriously. Originally people received transfused blood from stockyard animals. The practice was discontinued not because the patients were offended but because it caused dangerous reactions, the reason for which is known to every doctor.

Transfused blood actually never becomes a part of the body. The residence in and action upon the body is temporary. The borrowed blood is promptly removed through the ordinary means of excretion. The meat and fat of the hog, cow or sheep become more intimately the part of an individual than does transfused blood.

PHYSICAL

Chicago Bee

Chicago, Illinois

DR. JULIAN H. LEWIS' NEW BOOK BLASTS FANCIED BLOOD DIFFERENCES CLAIMD BY ARMY

FEB 8 - 1942

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Other excerpts from the book are: FEB 8 - 1942

The belief that the blood carries the characteristics of an individual is a relic of the ancient idea of 'humors', "effluvia" of the age when superstition dictated human psychology.

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DR. JULIAN H. LEWIS

Use of Blood of Animals

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Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

FORTHCOMING BOOK BLASTS FANCIED BLOOD DIFFERENCES

FEB 7 -1942

"Biology of the Negro" Points to Animal Blood Use By Humans; Blasts Gen. Magee and Others as "Demagogs"

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New York Times
New York, N. Y.

SCIENTIST DERIDES NAZI RACIAL 'MYTH'

He Declares Evidence Shows That Interbreeding Brings Superior Generation

APR 18 1942

JEWS COULD AID GERMANS

Marriage Would Give Latter Far Better of Bargain, Says Dr. Ashley-Montague

APR 18 1942

By The Associated Press.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 17—The Nazi-accented theory that interbreeding of different races results in inferior offspring was described as "a myth" today by Dr. M. P. Ashley-Montague, a Philadelphia anthropologist, who said that half-castes, taken as a whole, were for the most part superior biologically to their parents.

Addressing the American Association of Physical Anthropologists at Harvard, Dr. Ashley-Montague declared that the Nazis had merely given "vicious enthronement as a political doctrine" to a widely held but erroneous belief that crossing of different racial groups results in defects and eventually in sterility.

"An examination of the evidence shows," he said, "that contemporary beliefs relating to the harmfulness of human hybridization are quite erroneous, and constitute part of the great mythology of 'race.'

"The truth is that ethnic (racial) mixture, far from causing impurities, produces a purifying effect in that many defective traits of the parents are eliminated in the offspring as a result of crossing and the group as a whole becomes purified."

APR 18 1942

Declaring that one of the reasons for Hitler's persecution of the Jews was his contention that the German stock might be tainted by intermarriage with Jews, Dr. Ashley-Montague, asserted:

"As for the Nazi assault on Jews in this respect, it should be pointed out that the Jews are not a single race, but a number of races, and that they exhibit in perhaps pre-eminent degree the biologically good effects of race mixture.

"Thus, in a marriage between German and Jew, the German would get by far the better of the bargain."

The anthropologist said that he had examined results of studies made among half-castes on Pitcairn Island, and among mulattoes, Chinese - whites, Maya - Spanish crosses and Hottentot - white crosses. He added:

APR 18 1942

"The data reveal the fact that human hybridization very rarely results in unfavorable effects. The more unlike two human matin groups are genetically, the more likely it is that for many characters the hybrids will be superior to the parental groups, and will present a mosaic of their characteristics for the rest."

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.

RANKIN RAVES IN CONGRESS ON NEGROES, JAPS, BLOOD BANKS; DEFENDS RED CROSS ACTION

Believes If Negro Blood Is Injected Into White Sufferers It May Crop Up in Their Children

SAYS ADVOCATES STIRRING UP RACE TROUBLE

WASHHINGTON.—(ANP)—Blood banks, Negroes, Japanese and whites came in for some plain and fancy going over last week when John E. Rankin, congressman from Mississippi, in a fresh outburst wrote into the Congressional Record his vituperations on the subject of "mixed" blood, castigating the newspaper "PM" throughout his remarks.

JUN 20 1942

Began the Mississippian, "The radical communistic elements that are trying to browbeat the Red Cross into taking the labels off the blood that is being furnished to the army and navy for our boys who are wounded on the various fighting fronts so one could tell whether it came from a white or a colored person, is spreading the false propaganda that some of this blood is already being sent out unmarked by the Red Cross.

"That is a deliberate falsehood and is calculated to stir resentment, dissension, and disunity in this country, and especially among the men in he service who may have to depend on this blood in cases of life or death.

JUN 20 1942

"On Sunday, May 31, that radical New York paper called PM, which we so often hear referred to as the uptown edition of the Communist Daily Worker, and which has been leading this attack on the Red Cross and the leaders of our armed forces who refuse to mix this blood, or to take the labels off it, not only made a vicious attack on me for defending the Red Cross against their loathesome assaults, but it deliberately slandered the Red Cross."

Rankin then quoted from the editorials of the paper and pointed out that he had checked the statement that American Red Cross had already taken large quantities of Japanese blood and mixed with white, and said it was a "deliberate, malicious lie."

"PM calls the separation of this blood by the Red Cross a jim crow policy and a discrimination against the colored people. In the name of all the gods at once, I ask, when did it become a discrimination against a colored person to refuse to pump white blood or Japanese blood into him or to refuse to pump Negro blood or Japanese blood into white peoples without their knowledge or consent, to probably have it crop out in their children?"

Rankin then described persons advocating such practices as "the worst enemies the Negro ever had."

"They are stirring up trouble for them here in Washington, and all over the south, and in fact all over the country. They do not care how many Negroes lose their lives, how much misery they have to endure as an aftermath, or how much white American blood is spilled in the meantime. What they are interested in is the overthrow of this government; the greatest if not the last bulwark of democracy."

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Egyptians Were Not Negroes

JAN 26 1942

58

EVERY ONCE in a while someone remarks that the Egyptians were Negroes and immediately raises a storm of denial from others. The Egyptians were not Negroes but they had large infiltration of Negro flood so that the whole nation had a mulatto character and now and then distinctly black folk took prominent part in the nation's history. The current number of PHYLON, the Atlanta University Review of Race Culture, carries as its frontispiece a picture of a black woman whom the greatest Egyptologist calls the "most venerated figure in Egyptian history."

She was Nefertari, wife of the Pharaoh Aahmes, head of the Eighteenth Dynasty, and founder of the new kingdom of Egypt which led to its greatest glory. Nefertari was always pictured as uncompromisingly black on Egyptian monuments and was without doubt of Negro decent.

JAN 26 1942

TOLD IN PHYLON

The current number of PHYLON contributes invaluable information to the greatest problem facing American Negroes, that is the question of employment during and after the war. If the Negro established himself in America with a decent income sufficient for civilized living his future is assured; otherwise he is doomed.

Charles Johnson of Fisk University presents a picture of the Negro in the railway industry where 162,000 Negroes were employed in 1930. Dr. Weaver of the Office of Production Management finishes his story of the integration of Negro workers into the defense industry, showing notable progress in shipbuilding, the making of airplanes and in other mechanical industries.

JAN 26 1942

Many persons will be interested in the picture which William Stanley Braithwaite draws of himself as manager of a little book store in Newport during the gay nineties. Celebrities of the fashionable and literary world frequented his shop and there he began his literary career. The current PHYLON carries a fourth installment of Mr. Braithwaite's fascinating autobigraphy.

CANADA FORGOTTEN

We almost forget today the place which Canada has played in the emancipation of the American Negro. It was long a land of promise and thither the mobbed black victims of the thirties fled for succor. The settlements around Windsor and Ottawa are known buh less is known of the migration of Negroes from California to Victoria. The story is told in the current PHYLON and relates a forgotten period of our history between 1858 and 1866.

The current PHYLON has some interesting pictures: black Nefertari of Egypt, a woodcut of the decisive battle of Milliken's Bend the new home of the American Legation in Monrovia and the Supreme Court and members of the bar of the Bahama Islands. There are also notable articles and poems.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

DISCLOSES IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO DISTINGUISH

FEB 7 - 1942

Professor At Chicago U. Discredits Idea; Calls It Superstition

FEB 7 - 1942

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Interbreeding Good for Race, Scientist Says

Post
Washington D.C.

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APR 18 1942

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The anthropologist said he had examined results of studies made among half-castes on Pitcairn Island, and among mulattoes, Chinese-whites, Maya-Spanish crosses, and Hottentot-white crosses, and had found that:

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Birmingham Post
Birmingham, Alabama

Racial Purity Propaganda Mere Myth, Says Scientist

By Science Service

WASHINGTON, July 6. — Racial claims made for propaganda purposes lack any semblance of biological or anthropological basis, Dr. John R. Swanton, veteran anthropologist of the Bureau of American Ethnology, indicates in a new publication of the Smithsonian Institution.

Even the earliest nations, like Egypt and Babylonia, show no uniformity in racial types, says Dr. Swanton. There were at least two distinct physical types common in ancient Egypt in addition to the Mediterranean type commonly thought of as representing the Egyptian "race." As for modern Germany, few of the larger nations of history have less title to a mystical national unity, despite the vehemence of claims made by Nazi racists.

On the other side of the picture, Dr. Swanton finds racially homogenous groups of people who never achieved common nationality or political organization. It was so to a considerable extent in ancient Greece; even more so among some tribes on recent Indians on this continent. New England and New York Indians were very much alike physically, yet they had widely divergent tribal organizations and even radically different languages.

"In short," says Dr. Swanton, "there is no one universally valid principal identifying a body of people as a tribe, and tribes or tribal groups varied so enormously as to dispose effectually of the idea that there was an immutability about them either in their origin or later development. Sanctions of supernatural character were claimed in the more developed tribes such as the Natchez, Aztecs and Incas, but these were plainly afterthoughts intended to stabilize a condition brought about by less occult means."

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

SCIENCE AGAIN PIERCES ANCIENT RACIAL BELIEF

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As for modern Germany, the article continues, few of the larger nations of history have less claim to a mystical national unity, despite the insistence of claim made by Nazis.